```
=GETPIVOTDATA("Sales
Value",A1,"Employee","Hans","Category","Sailing")
```


Figure 292: First syntax variation

Second syntax variation

The argument **Pivot Table** has to be given in the same way as for the first syntax variation.

For the **Constraints**, enter a list separated by spaces to specify the value you want from the pivot table. This list must contain the name of the data field, if there is more than one data field; otherwise it is not required. To select a specific partial result, add more entries in the form of Field name[Element].

In the example in Figure 293, where we want to get the partial sum of Hans for Sailing, the formula in cell C12 would look like this:

```
=GETPIVOTDATA(A1,"Sales Value Employee[Hans] Category[Sailing]")
```


Figure 293: Second syntax variation

When working with data sets containing date information, you must take care if you use the date information in the GETPIVOTDATA() function. The function will only recognize the date entry if it is entered into the formula in exactly the same way that it appears in the data set from which the pivot table is produced. In the example of Figure 294, an error is returned when the date format does not match that of the data. Only with the correct format is the result returned.